

THE WHIG STANDARD.

For the Whig Standard.

WHIG BATTLE SONG.

Arouse, Whigs, arouse ye, and go forth once more,
To battle in Freedom's proud cause;
Let your battle-cry be, in the year forty-four,
For "the Constitution and Laws."

The dark clouds and vapors that low'd o'er the plain
Now swiftly are passing away;
The bright sun of freedom now shines forth again,
In the person of HENRY CLAY.

The sire of Tylerism too long has swept
O'er this land of the free and the brave;
The orphan and widow in sorrow have wept,
And in want have sunk down to the grave.

The hardy mechanic, sweet Liberty's shield,
Like the worm has been crush'd to the ground;
Then rally, oh, rally, and fly to the field,
When the war-cry of freedom shall sound.

Press forward! press forward! let no one e'er tarry—
Press on at the sound of the drum;
And then it is certain the people's friend, "Harry,"
To his seat in the white-house will come.

THE INFLUENCE OF SISTERS.

Many a young man owes his preservation from vice and ruin to the influence of a sister. When in danger of temptation—when his own principles were insufficient to resist the voice of evil influence that was coming in upon his heart—when he was in danger of becoming profane, licentious, intemperate, it was her society, her conversation, her prayers, that rescued him. Nothing else would have saved him but affectionate entreaties and fervent supplications to God; and society now embosoms many a virtuous and pious man, who has been rescued from impending ruin, by the conversation and influence of a sister. Indeed, it will be found that most of these young men, who are peculiarly exposed to bad influences, and who were in danger of ruin, who have been rescued, have been recovered by this influence, and owe their happiness now, and their hopes of salvation, to those whom a beneficent Providence stationed as the pure champions of their early years.

It should be added on this head, that this is an influence which is evidently designed to be exercised in favor of religion, and which should be sacredly employed to promote the salvation of the soul. So far as it goes, even in ordinary circumstances, it is one of the greatest auxiliaries to piety. She who preserves her brother from profaneness and intemperance, and an impure life, is doing much in aid of the proper influence of religion in the world. She is keeping him from throwing himself for ever from the means of grace, and from the hopes of salvation. She is making it possible still to reach his heart by the appeals of the Gospel. She is retaining him where the means of grace may have access to him; she is keeping him where there is a hope, a possibility that he may be saved. But her influence should reach far beyond this. Of all persons, she, probably, has most entirely his confidence and affection. There is not one of his companions whom he would not sooner abandon than his sister. There is, perhaps, no amusement which he would not give, or a place of resort that he would not forsake, at her affectionate entreaty. There is, perhaps, not a book which he would not read to gratify her feelings, or a good influence under which attachment to her might not bring him. She has his heart at all times—at all times can speak to him on the subject of his soul's salvation. He will not turn rudely away from her as he will from one of his own sex, nor will he despise her entreaties as he may those of ministers of the gospel. And she has one power which is in advance even of this; for a brother, though he may not be religious, though an infidel, though a companion even of the evil and the licentious, she may pray. And what young man is there who, in his sober moments of reflection, (and all young men have such moments,) would be unmoved at the knowledge of the fact that a sister was pleading with God for the salvation of his soul, and resorted to this method—the last method which piety and love can use to save the soul—when all other means shall fail to rescue the young man from eternal perdition.—*Charleston Observer.*

Muffins and Mystification.—"Mrs. Lincoln, don't you prefer cold muffins to hot ones?" asked the uncle at breakfast one day, with a look of dogged determination that rather mystified his auditors. Mrs. Lincoln changed an involuntary wry face into an acquiescent one, (if there was any thing she preferred hot rather than cold, it was a muffin,) and replied,

"Oh, decidedly, my dear sir. They are infinitely more palatable than cold. I only ordered hot ones to please you. We will have some cold ones immediately. John, bring some cold muffins."

A sardonic smile flickered on the old gentleman's furrowed face, as he turned to Priscilla—

"And which do you prefer?"

Priscilla, as usual, glanced at her mother, and then replied,

"Cold ones, sir, of course."

"Of course," he repeated sarcastically. "And you, Miss Lizzie?"

Lizzie looked up frankly in his face. "Uncle, you know I like hot ones best, and I think your taste a very singular one if you prefer them cold."

"Who said I preferred them cold? Not I. Come, Lizzie, we will share this nice one together, and here comes John with the cold one for your mother and Priscilla. Hand them to your mistress, John. I am sorry, ladies, you have been eating hot muffins merely on my account." And he glanced at Lizzie so comically, while her mother reluctantly helped herself to the unpalatable bread, that she could scarce restrain a smile.

DESPERATE DEPRIVITY.—William Russell has been sent to Durham prison for three months for robbing a printer. The fellow having a heart of stone, stole the compositor's whole stock in trade—his stick!—and converted it into current quoin. The police gave chase and caught him in capital style. The case could not have been plainer against him. The proof was clear, nor could the offender justify his line of conduct. He was therefore convicted according to rule of law, and committed in due form to the galleys (alias treadmill) for the space of three months, and locked up in jail forthwith—a warning to all men how they copy his example, and impose upon "the gentleman of the press."—*Eng. paper.*

SKILL OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

Lost Arts.—If the Thebans, 1800 years before Christ, new less in some departments of useful knowledge, than ourselves, they also in others knew more. One great proof the genius of that splendid line of potentates, entitled the 10th Theban dynasty, and the extent of civilization under their rule, was, that the practical, chemical, astronomical, and mechanical knowledge which they shared with the priestly (scientific) colleges, was in some respects equal to, in some respects greater than, our own. They made glass in great profusion (Diodorus Siculus,) and burning-glasses and lenses for glasses. They must have cut their delicate cameos by the aid of microscopes. Ptolemy describes an astrolabe; they calculated eclipses; they said that the moon was diversified by sea and land (Plutarch *de facie lune*); that "one lunar day was equal to fifteen of the earth;" that "the earth's diameter was a third of the moon's;" and that "the moon's mass was to that of the earth as 1 to 72." All these things show good instruments. They made gold potable, (inferentially,) Moses did so, who was a scribe brought up by the Sovereign Pontiff, and nursed in the "wisdom of the Egyptians;" an "art lost," till recently recovered by a French chemist. Their workmanship in gold, as recorded by Homer, and their golden clock-work, by which thrones moved, must have been exquisitely ingenious. They possessed the art of tempering copper tools so as to cut the hardest granite with the most minute and brilliant precision. This art we have lost. We see the sculptors in the act of cutting the inscriptions on the granite obelisks and tablets. We see a pictorial copy of the chisels and tools with which the operation was performed. We see the tools themselves. (There are sculptors' chisels at the museum, the cutting end of which preserves its edge unimpaired, while the blunt extremity is flattened by the blows of the mallet.) But our tools would not cut such stone with the precision of outline which the inscriptions retain to the present day. Again, what mechanical means had they to raise and fix the enormous imposts on the lintels of their temples at Karnak? Architects now confess that they could not raise them by the usual mechanical powers. Those means must, therefore, be put to the account of the "lost arts." That they were familiar with the principle of Artesian wells has been lately proved by engineering investigations carried on while boring for water in the Great Oasis. That they were acquainted with the principle of the railroad is obvious, that is to say they had artificial causeways, levelled, direct, and grooved, (the grooves being annointed with oil,) for the conveyance from great distances of enormous blocks of stone, entire stone temples, and colossal statues of half the height of the monument. Remnants of iron, it is said, have lately been found in these grooves. Finally, M. Arago has argued, that they not only possessed a knowledge of steam power, which they employed in the cavern mysteries of their Pagan freemasonry (the oldest in the world, of which the Pyramids were the lodges,) but that the modern steam-engine is derived through Solomon de Caus, the predecessor of Worcester, from the invention of Hero, the Egyptian engineer. The contest of the Egyptian *sophos* with Moses before Pharaoh, pays singular tribute to their union of "knowledge and power." No supernatural aid is intimated. Three of the miracles of their natural magic (see Sir D. Brewster) the jugglers of the east can do now perform. In the fourth, an attempt to produce the lowest form of lice, they fail. From the whole statement one inference is safe, that the daring ambition of the priestly chemists and anatomists had been led from the triumphs of embalming and chicken-batching (imitating and assisting production of life) to a Frankenstein experiment on the vital fluid and on the principle of life itself, perhaps to experiments like those (correctly or incorrectly) ascribed to Mr. Crosse, in the hope of creating, not reviving, the lowest form of animal existence.—*Westminster Review.*

POINTED SERMONS.—More than 100 years ago, there graduated at Harvard University a man by the name of Rawson, who subsequently settled in the ministry at Yarmouth, on Cape Cod. He used to preach very pointed sermons. Having heard that some of his parishioners were in the habit of making him the subject of their mirth at the grog shop, he one sabbath preached a discourse on the text, "And I was the song of the drunkard." His remarks were of a moving character, so much so, that many of his hearers rose and left in the midst of the sermon. A short time afterwards, the preacher delivered a discourse still more pointed than the first, from the text, "And they, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one." On this occasion no one ventured to retire from the assembly, but the guilty ones resigned themselves, with as good grace as possible, to the lash of their pastor.

Why don't the Ladies stand on the steps?—In asking gentlemen why they, i. e. gentlemen, stand on the steps and about the entrances of churches, before the Sabbath day services, we have sometimes been told that it was to cool themselves. We suppose this reason to be an honest one, and hence it seems to us just as good a reason for the ladies as the gentlemen. Both are often warm from a long walk to church, but the ladies, with a good sense of propriety, sit down in the house and fan themselves, while the men gaze and stare without. We like to see things "go pair," as the man said, when he whitewashed his wife's bureau, and therefore we advise that either the ladies stand on the steps with the men, or that the men go into the house with the ladies. Advice gratis.

Temperance.—The Hingham Patriot tells a pleasant story of a girl in that vicinity. She was driving a horse when she overtook a young man going the same way, and as her horse became rather unmanageable, she requested him to jump in and drive for her. As he was getting into the wagon, "My!" said she, "you have been drinking rum!" and pushing him, she put whip to the horse, and dashed off as though "Old Nick" was after her. The young man afterwards declared that she must be one of the "smelling committee," for it had been an hour since he had drank anything.

Dignity of Labor.—In many portions of Europe, labor is dishonorable. In this country, it is honorable, for here an idle man is a nuisance. An author says: "The American motto is industry. Labor is honorable—idleness is dishonorable; and I care not whether it is the labor of the head or of the hands, for they mutually aid each other. Let me, however, exhort those who are devoted to intellectual pursuits, to cherish on their part an exalted and just conception of the dignity and value of manual labor, and to make that opinion known in their works, and seen in their actions."

LOCOFOCO PROSPECTS AND DESIGNS.

The condition and prospects of the Locofoco party is anything but satisfactory to its managers. This is apparent in various quarters, and as the period of the great contest approaches the indications of alarm become more and more palpable. Their recent disastrous reverses in Georgia, Tennessee, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and their narrow escape in New York, have seemed to fill them with apprehension for their fate and wonderfully to depress their spirits—thus demonstrating that, if without honesty, they are not devoid of discernment. Without a great name under which to rally—without character but that which belongs to the selfish demagogues of the country—without principles but those which are common to public speculators and defaulter—in their ranks, they are destined, we firmly believe, to meet a signal overthrow at the next Presidential election. And in view of this probable result, which the Locofoco leaders see and dread, and will move "Heaven and earth" to avert, they have begun to look about themselves, and to attempt to devise some plan by which they can effectually defeat the will of the majority of the people. Accordingly, some of the party organs are sounding the public as to the propriety of annulling and destroying the popular voice by throwing the election into the House of Representatives. As a proof of this we invite the attention of our readers to the following extract, which we copy from a Kentucky Locofoco paper called the Kentucky Yeoman:

"We can run all of our candidates, and then keep Mr. Clay out of the House in Congress, where he would have no chance at all. In fact, if we wished to make our success perfectly certain, we could not do better than run a democratic electoral ticket in every State. This would bring the election before the House, where we shall have about twenty States out of the twenty-six."

What an impressive commentary is this upon the professions of democracy, so constantly and so flauntingly made by this party! Ever boasting of its singular and exclusive devotion to the dear people, and proclaiming from the house-tops the great principle that the majority should govern, it omits no opportunity of giving the lie to its assertions, and setting at naught its own solemn pledges. It has not yet ceased its denunciations of the dear people, for refusing to follow its mandates in 1840; and now that there is a probability of the majority being again with the Whig party, its pretended reverence for principle and the will of the dear people all at once falls below zero, and its leaders and managers set about, by trick and fraud, to suppress the true voice of the majority of the people, and to give the minority the control of the Government. But this is modern Democracy, and the way of modern Democrats. They are the most obsequious, humble servants of the dear people, as long as they can use them for their own selfish ends—and the veriest tyrants, as all demagogues are, when the people refuse any longer to be duped and fleeced by them.—*Hartford Journal.*

There are signs of the times in Albany, which we commend to the attention of Mr. Tyle. At the Regency grand rally prior to the election, which was attended by Mr. Van Buren's head men, and fuglemen too, and which the Attorney General of the State, George P. Barker, addressed, the following is among the resolutions passed:

"Resolved, That the Democratic party, ever liberal and just to its political opponents, awards to John Tyler deserved praise for his repeated vetoes of bills to incorporate a Bank of the United States; but, at the same time, it can never forget that his administration was fraudulent in its inception, vacillating in its progress, and profligate and demoralizing in its present aspects. It is, therefore, due to the purity of our faith and principles, to disclaim, in the name of that great and patriotic party, all concern or interest in or connection with the abortion of Federalism."

Thus ends the courtship of the Albany Regency with Captain Tyler.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The Providence Journal records the appointment, by President Tyler, of Leonard Wakefield, Dorr's Chaplain at Chepachet, postmaster at Cumberland Hill, Rhode Island.

If a man has a right to be proud of anything, it is of a good action, done as it ought to be, without any base interest lurking at the bottom of it.

Ventilation.—The season has arrived when doors and windows must be closed to exclude the external air, and fires are in demand internally. With many the only question is, how to secure a proper temperature, without a passing thought about the quality of the air. This is an oversight. It has been estimated that more diseases are occasioned by inhaling stifled air than by exposure to the cold. There certainly can be no doubt that impure air adds vastly to the prevalence of disease.

In breathing every person exhales a quantity of carbonic acid gas from the lungs; this gradually vitiate the air of a close room, and renders it unfit for respiration. Besides, the combustion of fuel in a stove, grate, or fireplace, especially the burning of charcoal, evolves a quantity of this deleterious gas—the same gas precisely that, under the name of *choke damp*, so often proves fatal at the bottoms of mines and wells. This noxious element being heavier than common air, subsides to the bottom of a room; and for this reason children are more liable to be affected by it than adults. It has proved fatal to children lying on the floor, while the parents in the same room experience no disagreeable sensations. The strong draught of a chimney will convey away impurities of this kind; but where the draught is feeble, a room will need more careful ventilation. If greater pains were taken to ventilate churches and lecture rooms, we should hear less of sleepy audiences. School houses, too, require particular attention in this respect.—*Boston Bee.*

A Shoemaking Machine.—The New York Evening Post gives the following description of the manner of making shoes by a machine owned by a gentleman of that city:

The sole leather is first pressed between wooden rollers, which makes it extremely firm and compact, much more so than hammering can do. It is then placed under a cutting machine, which at one operation cuts it into proper shape. Meanwhile another machine is busy making steel wire into screws of about three feet in length, all of which is done with surprising celerity. A fourth machine punches the sole with holes, inserts the screw and cuts it off at the proper length. All that is then necessary is to rivet the screws by a few blows with a hammer on an anvil.

ELEGANT SHAWLS.—Will be opened this day—
1 carton splendid embroidered Thibet shawls
1 do rich figured Thibet and cashmere
1 do large and very heavy black silk shawls
1 do rich changeable silk shawls 8-4 square and very elegant

SILKS.
50 pieces splendid silks, every style and quality
50 pieces mousselines de laine and cashmeres, some entire new style
10 superfine Thibet cloths, for ladies' dresses, every shade of color
25 pieces chusan and cashmere de casse
10 pieces elegant silk velvets for dresses and bonnets
50 cartons rich velvet and satin ribands
50 dozen linen cambric handkerchiefs, gloves, hosiery, &c.
20 pieces black and colored alpaccas, silk fringes, &c.

The above with every article in the fancy good line will be sold on the most favorable terms.

BROADCLOTHS.
I will open to-day a large assortment of the best—
London broadcloths
London, French, and American cassimeres
Velvet and satin vestings
London tweeds for coats and pantaloons
A large assortment of gentlemen's fancy scarfs and cravats, fashionable style
Lamb wool and merino shirts and drawers
Plaid and figured cloths for cloak linings

ALSO,
150 pieces superior and low priced cassinets
100 pair 12-4, 11-4, and 10-4 Whitney blankets
Wide and narrow white and colored flannels
The above goods having been purchased at auction at the north at very low prices, great bargains may be expected by those who may favor me with a call.
nov 9—1m R. C. WASHINGTON.

FRESH DRY GOODS.—Just received, in addition to my former stock—
Sack, blue, and gray cloths, at very low prices
Beaver and pilot cloths, from 75 cents up
Fancy and plain cassimeres
Cassinets, Kentucky and Glenrock jeans

FLANNELS.
White, red, and yellow, at all prices, from 20 cents up

BLANKETS.
Rose, Whitney, and point blankets, at very low prices

DOMESTICS.
Bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings
Bleached and brown Canton flannels
Bedticks, checks, and plaid cottons

LADIES' WEAR.
Rich crape Parisiennes
Rich figured and plain mousselines
French and German merinoes
Blue, black, and colored Alpaccas
Black and blue-black silk velvets
Calicoes at all prices, from 6 to 31 cents
Very rich embroidered thibet and merino shawls
Cashmere, cloth, silk, and blanket do

HOSIERY.
Alpaca, cashmere, lambs wool, silk and cotton hose and half hose

GLOVES.
Kid, buckskin, merino, silk, and cotton gloves

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Ipswich and Angola shirts and drawers

WOOLLENS.
Yarns, white, gray, and random
Woolen comforts and chenille boas
Ladies' and children's worsted net caps
Suspenders, scarfs, linen bosoms and collars

TRIMMINGS.
Gimps, fringes, laces, silk and wash thules
Coat bindings and cords
Narrow satin lustrings and velvet ribands and rich bonnet ribands
Infants' socks, cotton laps, and white and black waddings

Together with almost every article in the dry goods line.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to give me a call, as I am determined to sell at small profits in order to make quick sales. Don't forget.
WM. R. RILEY,
nov 6—3t Cor. 5th st. and Cen. Market Space.

HAMS, &c.—S. HOLMES has just received a fresh supply of hams, middlings, and shoulders. Also a fine lot of dried beef. 7th street, nearly opposite Patriotic Bank.
nov 6—4w

IMPORTED CIGARS.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has, and intends constantly to keep on hand, a large assortment of imported cigars of superior quality, which he warrants to be equal to, if not better, than any to be found in this city, and will also be sold at as low prices for cash. The following are some of the different brands, viz:

Anchor, Regalia, and several other brands
Britannia, La Norma, Cazadora
Leeshore or Lavueltabagera, Canones
Constantia, Nonpareil, Imperial
Castello or Rile, El Desrelo, El Laurel
La Esperanza, Estrella, Colon, Primas Geraes
Pescatore, Trabuca, and Principe of several brands
Also on hand a lot of fine chewing and smoking Tobacco of various kinds, and the most approved Snuffs in use, to all of which he invites the attention of the public before purchasing elsewhere.

JOSEPH H. FRANCE,
7th street between D and E streets,
nov 7 and 2d door above the Intelligencer office.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.—If you want dry feet all winter, prepare your boots and shoes with Leather Preservative or Oil Blacking, which will render the leather soft, make it more durable, and entirely impervious to water. It is also excellent for carriage tops, harness, &c. It can be had at
GILMAN'S
nov 8—1m Drug Store, near Brown's Hotel.

COLLOQUIAL AND GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES. intended to impart to the student both a theoretical and practical knowledge of the French Language. By A. N. Girault, one of the principals of the Washington High School.
Just published and for sale by
R. FARNHAM,
nov 6 corner 11th st. and Penn. av.

CHEAP FANCY STORE, Pennsylvania avenue, between 8th and 9th streets, opposite Centre Market.—J. H. GIBBS, Dealer in Paris Fancy Articles; Shell Side, and Tuck Combs; Hair Brushes, Wax Boxes, Perfumery; Best Paris Kid Gloves, Evening Fans; Dress Trimmings; Ornamental Hair, &c., &c., &c.
nov 7—eo3t

CHEAP TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT AND CLOTHING STORE, between 11th and 12th streets, Pennsylvania Avenue.—P. BRENNER, late of Alexandria, having located himself as above stated, is now prepared to execute any order in his line, from the coarsest to the finest fabric, which he pledges himself shall be done as well and cheaper than in any establishment in the District.

J. B. intends keeping constantly on hand, a supply of ready made clothing, such as Gentlemen's Dress Coats, Over Coats, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.
nov 6—3t

ATTENTION CORDWAINERS!—The subscriber, in returning thanks to his customers in the Shoe-finders line for past favors, begs leave to inform them that he is making weekly additions to his stock already on hand; and will constantly keep all articles in use by journeymen in the cordwaining business, which he will sell at Baltimore prices.
H. G. RITTER,
nov 6 Penn. avenue, 4 doors west of 11th st.

SPECTACLES, &c.—The subscribers, Manufacturers of Mathematical, Optical, and Philosophical Instruments, (at the solicitation of their friends,) have added to their establishment the article of Spectacles, in every variety of forms, where glasses of the best quality, and correctly ground on optical principles, may be had to suit the sight of (nearly) all persons; gold frames made to order, of any pattern, glasses fitted to old frames, and all work in the line done in the best manner; where may be had a great variety of Mathematical Drawing Instruments from \$2 to \$60, Engineers and Surveyors Instruments of a superior quality, Pocket and other Telescopes, superior Thermometers, in mahogany cases, for halls or parlors, Barometers, &c. Shortly will be published, in pamphlet form, with plates, an Essay on the Human Eye, showing its defects, and explaining the application of Optical Glasses, to its assistance, &c.
PATTEN & SON,
South side Pennsylvania avenue,
between 10th and 11th sts.
nov 6—1m

DANIEL CAMPBELL, late Polkshorn & Campbell, Saddle, Harness, and Trunk maker, Pennsylvania avenue, five doors east of Gadsby's hotel, continues to manufacture Saddles, Bridles, Carriage Waggon, Cart, and Plough Harness, Trunks, Valises, and Saddle Bags, of all kinds. Military equipments made to order.
** Any of the above articles furnished at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. nov 6

IMPORTANT TO THE LOVERS OF GOOD CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have just received from Messrs. Langhorn & Armistead, of Lynchburg, Va., a supply of their Best Natural James River Leaf Chewing Tobacco, put up expressly to my order, from the best inspection in the State of Virginia, and warranted superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this city. I have also just received from the same source, on consignment, a supply of tobacco of various qualities, which I am authorized to sell at manufacturers' prices. JAS. M. DORSETT,
Snuff, Tobacco, and Fancy store, Penn. av., No. 11, east of Gadsby's hotel.
nov 6

EDWARD S. WRIGHT, Bridge Street Georgetown, Importer and Dealer in Cutlery, Stationery, Dry and Fancy Goods, &c., keeps constantly on hand, on the most favorable terms, the following articles—

CUTLERY.
Ivory knives and forks, in full sets, Ivory knives and forks, in dozens, buffalo and buck, in sets, and dozens, carvers and steels, bread knives, oyster knives, pocket and pen knives on cards, pocket and pen knives in dozens, erasers and desk knives, scissors of all qualities, razors of all qualities, German silver forks, best plated forks, German silver table spoons, German silver tea spoons.

STATIONERY.
Ruled and plain cap papers, ruled and plain letter papers, full and half bound ledgers, full and half bound day books, steel pens, quills, blue and black inks, black sand, wafers, sealing wax, India rubber, port folios, inkstands of ebony, glass, cork, &c., drawing pencils, common lead pencils, fine and common crayons, miniature ivory, miniature cases, slates in wood and paper, blue and white board boards, playing cards, visiting cards, penholders, paper knives, &c., indelible ink.

DRY GOODS.
Blue, black, and fancy cloths, cassimeres, cassinets, brown and bleached cottons, white cambrics, cotton, worsted, silk, and merino hose and half hose, silk shirts, merino shirts and drawers, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, cotton and linen tapes, corset laces, shoe ribbands, cotton cords, patent threads, cotton balls, spool cottons.

COMBS AND BRUSHES.
Tuck, side, neck, pocket, dressing, riding combs, hair, tooth, nail, comb, dusting, health, shaving, and shoe brushes.

FANCY GOODS.
Pins and needles, knitting pins, hooks and eyes, tailors' silk twist, Italian silk, hank cotton, fishing lines and hooks, night tapers, gum and improved gum suspenders, web and net suspenders, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, castors, spectacles, cups and balls, toy watches, yankee clocks, snuff boxes, pocket books, purses, percussion caps, dolls and doll heads, toy books and prints, travelling and fancy baskets, fancy boxes in great variety, chessmen, dominoes, back gammon and chess boards, thermometers, storm glasses, Jews harps, carpenter's pencils, German silver thimbles, brass thimbles, tailors' thimbles, spool stands, glass boxes, fancy soaps, shaving boxes, shaving brushes, split whale bones, spittoons, marbles and alleys, tops, skates, razor hones, razor strops, shaving glasses, watch guards, gilt coat, and vest buttons, silk and mohair coat buttons, pearl, shirt, and vest buttons, bone and horn suspender and shirt buttons, bone and wood moulds, common jewelry, violins, violin bows, guitars, flutes and fifes, accordions, harp strings, guitar strings, violin strings, looking glasses, looking glass plates, green and fancy window blinds, paper hangings, glass tumblers, glass mugs, glass lamps, shoe blacking, single and double barrel guns, steel and brass pistols, Havana, Spanish, and all Spanish cigars. With a variety of perfumery, &c.
nov 6—1m

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, &c., &c., &c.—The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of Groceries, as follows—

Cucumber, tomato, and walnut pickles
Porto Cabello, Maracaibo, Rio, and Java coffee
Young hyson, imperial, gunpowder, and pouchong
St. Cruz, Brazil, and Porto Rico sugar [tea
Loaf, lump, crushed, and pulverized sugar
Salad oil, in pint and quart bottles
Fall and winter sperm oil
Mackerel, herring, and codfish
Baskets, brooms, and fancy pails
Mould, sperm, and adamantum candles
Macaroni, sal soda, salaratus, and starch
Also, family flour, buckwheat, and glade butter.
With many other articles, too numerous to mention.

TRAVERS & JACKSON,
nov 6—3t Penn. avenue, between 12th & 13th sts.

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGARS.—H. G. RITTER, Pennsylvania Avenue, four doors west of 11th street, having enlarged his Cigar and Tobacco establishment, has made extensive additions thereto, has now as complete and varied assortment as can be found in the District. He names in part—

Cigars—Regalia Britannia, Regalia Palmareal, Plantation, La Norma, (superior) Lavueltabagera, or Leeshore, La Pru Colon, (very fine) Canones, (crown brand) Constantia, Cazadores, Principe, various brands, Havana, &c., &c.

Tobacco of various kinds, and of the finest quality, and the most approved snuffs in use, always on hand. Scarfalatti and smoking tobacco of all kinds, pipes, snuff boxes, shaving requisites, brushes of all kinds, combs, with a variety of fancy articles too numerous to mention.

H. G. R. has also in store a large lot of cheap American cigars, of fine quality and flavor, from \$2 to \$12 per M., to which he invites the attention of shopkeepers and others, as he is determined to sell them at manufacturers' prices, and lower than they can be obtained elsewhere.

Persons in want of a good cigar or superior chewing tobacco, can always be accommodated on terms which cannot fail to please.
nov 6—tf

NEW FRENCH MILLINERY OF THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.—Just received by MADAME DE LA RUE, on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, where may be found an excellent assortment of the very best and hand-somest head-dresses for soirees, artificial flowers, gloves, bonnets, caps, perifermeries, &c., &c., all of which will be sold very low for cash.
nov 6—3t MADAME DE LA RUE.